

## The State Chronicle

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS, - - Editor.

D. H. BROWDER, - - Bus. Manager.

H. W. AYER - - Asso. Editor.

Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,  
of whatever State or Persuasion, Re-  
ligious or Political.—Thomas Jefferson.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

4th District—SPER WHITAKER, of Wake.  
5th District—R. W. WILSON, of Greenville.  
6th District—E. T. BOYKES, of Sampson.

FOR SOLICITOR.

2nd District—J. E. WOODARD, of Wilson.  
4th District—E. W. POT, JR., of Johnston.  
5th District—E. S. PARKER, of Alamance.  
6th District—O. H. ALLEN, of Lenoir.

FOR CONGRESS.

5th District—A. H. A. WILLIAMS, of Gran-  
ville.

DEM. STATE CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Wednesday, August 20th.

DEM. CONG. CONVENTIONS.

2nd District, Wilson, July 16th.  
3rd District, Clinton, July 23rd.  
4th District, Durham, July 24th.  
5th District, Greensboro, July 29th.  
6th District, Laurinburg, July 29th.  
11th District, Salisbury, August 1st.

DEM. JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.

1st District at Edenton, July 22nd.  
2nd District at Weldon, July 23rd.  
5th District at Greensboro, July 29th.  
6th District at Kinston, July 29th.  
7th District at Laurinburg, July 16th.  
8th District at Lexington, July 31st.  
9th District at Elkin, July 16th.  
10th District, Morganton, July 31st.  
11th District, Lincolnton, Aug. 14th.  
12th District, Bryson City, July 24th.The CHRONICLE desires to furnish  
a correct list of all Conventions to be  
held in the State, and will thank its  
friends to help us.

THE SILVER COMPROMISE.

The Democrats will favor no half way measures on the silver question. They are determined to see to it, so far as they have the power, that silver is put on an equality with gold. The recent agitation on this question, both in and out of the several organizations of farmers, has compelled the Republicans to recede from their position against any increase of silver coinage, and to make important concessions. As our readers are aware, after passing a free coinage bill in the Senate, which kept forced the House to reject, a conference committee of Republicans of both Houses has agreed upon a compromise. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 1/2 grains of pure silver. The Treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion shall be redeemable in coin and be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. Upon demand of the holder of the Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion. The Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act into silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes.

This is a compromise that satisfies nobody. It is obnoxious to the monometallists, and it does not at all satisfy the demand of the great mass of the people. SENATOR VEST says that this agreement absolutely does away with all idea of free coinage, and will continue—and intends to continue—the system under which silver has been persistently and consistently degraded since 1873. He declared that he could not support the measure because it will maintain and continue the practice of conducting the public business on a gold basis. SENATOR TELLER will vote for the measure under protest. He spoke plainly and truthfully when he said:

He believed that it was impossible to secure the free coinage of silver at the present session—not that he did not believe that there was a majority in its favor in the House of Representatives, but because, under a system which he could not speak of patiently, the voice of that majority was stifled and could not be heard. And it never would be heard until the people of the United States should send to that body and to the Senate men who are willing to represent them, and to represent them in spite of the exterior influences brought to bear upon them; men who were able to withstand the influence which the

money power of the country knew so well how to bring to bear; men who were able to withstand the influence of the Administration and were willing to forego the favors of the Executive, for the purpose of doing that which they considered to be right. The conference report, or compromise, was not satisfactory to him. He had not expected that it would be. Nothing would be satisfactory to him save free coinage of silver. That was the only logical way to dispose of the question. It was the only way that it would be ever settled.

A very strong objection to the bill as it stands is that the clause directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 ounces, or as much thereof as may be offered at the market price, gives that official more latitude than under the Bland bill. Under the Bland bill, the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to coin not less than \$2,000,000 or more than \$4,000,000 a month. The Secretary has never coined over \$2,000,000 a month. Under the Conference bill, a more hostile course against silver can be pursued because under that bill the Secretary will be allowed absolutely to suspend coinage by running down the market price to such a low rate that no bullion will be offered.

Another objectionable clause is the one that provides that upon demand of the holder of any Treasury notes provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, redeem them either in gold or silver. The effect of this will be to give the Secretary the power to maintain the equality of gold and silver in any way he may desire, and judging by the past policy pursued toward silver, there is no doubt that silver will suffer.

The Democrats are wise to refuse assent to the compromise. Free silver is what the people demand and free silver is what would be given at this session of Congress if the Democrats were in control.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MUDDLE.

Everybody is interested in the South Carolina campaign which is progressing with fever heat. As is well known to the readers of the CHRONICLE, a convention of farmers met in Columbia last March and suggested CAPT. B. R. TILLMAN as a suitable candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina. This was outside of the regular way of nominating a Governor, and it is not to be approved or endorsed as a rule. The only way to nominate a Governor is for all the candidates to submit their claims to a Democratic Convention unless some other method be absolutely essential to secure the rule of the majority, which will seldom happen in any State. Ordinarily there is no good reason for departing from this practice. But the farmers contended that the machinery of the party was in the hands of a determined and arrogant ring who would be able to defeat the choice of the people in the Convention. The twelfth plank in the resolutions of the Farmer's Convention contained these words:

"Without excluding any candidate who may desire to enter the race for Governor let us have a full and fair discussion, and a free fight INSIDE the party lines and let the majority rule. It will remove its discontent, act as school for training our public men, STRENGTHEN THE PARTY FOR THE CONFLICT WITH RADICALISM, and be of untold benefit to the people and the State."

As soon as the Convention adjourned the leaders of the Democracy of the State who were against TILLMAN made the mistake of denouncing the men who composed it as Independents, and Bolters, and Disorganizers, and of conducting a campaign of personal abuse unheard of before. The TILLMAN supporters replied: We are Democrats. We will support whoever is nominated. We do not believe in this plan of only one class suggesting a nominee, but we have been forced to it by reason of the unwise and extravagant management of an arrogant few. We demand a rule of the majority of white men. In no other than this irregular way can we get it. We elected HAMPTON and we are as good Democrats as then, but we will not submit to be ruled by a few. We will support the nominee of the convention whoever he may be.

Such is the way they state their position. As is the South Carolina habit both factions of the party are excited and are dealing in much crimination. Mr. TILLMAN is not the movement. He has not made it. It has been brought into existence by reason of the arrogant ways of some prominent South Carolinians who have carried things with a high hand. They have multiplied offices and paid too little regard to the wishes of the people, and have brought this storm upon themselves. This movement in South Carolina is a movement against the rule of a few, and in favor of a broader and better rule of the majority. That is what it is at heart, and TILLMAN is merely the instrument (and perhaps, a weak one) of the people. He is not an ideal man, and if reports be true he is not worthy to be at the head of it. But the farmers do not reckon him as the movement, and they are for him because he is bold in denunciation of extravagance and exclusiveness in public administration, and because he declares every day that he will not be a candidate unless nominated by the regular Democratic Convention. It is a fight within the party, and it is not right to characterize the followers of TILLMAN as disorganizers. There is among some of them, and TILLMAN shows himself to be much of a demagogue in using such clap-trap a class feeling that would ex-

clude everybody in the administration of affairs except farmers. But, on the other hand, there is a spirit in the opposition that is most reprehensible and pernicious. They have called a meeting of "white farm-laborers and tenants" to protest against the "landlord's movement" as they call the Farmers' movement. It is monstrous to try to array the laborer and tenant against the land owners, and is a low species of demagogism. It is on a par with that demagogism that seeks to array the land owners and other farmers against the merchants, doctors and lawyers. Both are contemptible and unworthy of any good citizen.

Thus it will be seen there are two sides to this question. Neither faction is cool, and both violent in expression. It is to be regretted, but there can come no good from denunciation. We agree with the New Orleans Times-Democrat when it says:

"Tillmanism," as it is called in South Carolina, may be objectionable to many Democrats in that State; it may be demagoguery, as they say; it may be a class movement, but if it represents a majority of the white Democrats it should be submitted to—and not bolt from the party on that account is excusable. If a majority of the white Democrats of South Carolina want 'Tillmanism' they should have it; and those who say to the contrary are enemies of white rule. The minority, however influential and patriotic, whatever their moral claims may be, cannot rule without ruining the party they pretend to represent."

LET US ALL GO.

The CHRONICLE wants to say just one word to every editor in the State:

Go to Durham to the Press Convention, July 23d. It will be an occasion of a life-time, and the entertainment will be royal enough to make an editor imagine he is a tobacco manufacturer, or a plumber, or a VANDERBILT.

Through the courtesy of COL. ANDREWS, Second Vice-President of the Richmond & Danville railroad, and Mr. W. S. CHADWICK, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, the editors are to be furnished passes to take a trip to Morehead at the close of the Convention. We are promised satisfactory rates at the Atlantic Hotel, and every pleasure that the seaside affords.

There ought to be 100 editors at Durham, and they every one ought to go to Morehead and carry their wives. The N. C. editors are the hardest working men in the State. Brethren: let's drop politics and business for a week, and have a pleasant and profitable time.

Every editor who can attend will please send his name at once to T. B. ELDREDGE, Durham.

HARRISON is so small a man that there is no room in his being for chivalry. He has removed Mrs. THOMPSON, an accomplished lady, as postmaster at Louisville, Ky., in response to the demand of Republican leaders. She is the daughter of the late REV. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, D. D., a great preacher of the Disciples' Church, and had been in office twelve years, having first been appointed by PRESIDENT HAYES.

The only way to get all the stars representing the States on the new flag is to make the stars or States smaller, and that is just what the present Congress is doing.—Philadelphia Times.

The Rural Home is published at Toi-not, Wilson county, and is not at Winston, as was stated yesterday.

HON. JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH FOR CONGRESS.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)  
That there is a disposition on the part of the people of this district to change their representative in the Congress is becoming more and more evident every day.

I have nothing to say against Mr. Bunn, nor do I think it right to try to build up the reputation of any man on the ruins of another, but if the success of the Democratic party, which represents the policy and best interest of a large majority of our people, depends largely upon the nominee of the convention, then we should select the man who can poll the most votes, other things being equal. The farmers of the country are, through their organizations, changing the character of our legislators and other public officers; and, whether wisely or unwisely, it is a condition which confronts us, and a factor which will be felt.

In view of this state of facts, and the almost certainty of a change of representative, I wish to emphasize the claims and candidacy of a man whose name will be presented to the convention, and whose influence with the people of every class and vocation is only equalled by his sturdy integrity and known ability, and who would worthy represent any constituency in the Congress of the United States. That man is the Hon. John C. Scarborough, the present Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State.

I have known Mr. Scarborough intimately for twenty years, and I know no man with broader views, a better furnished mind, or more sterling integrity than he. He is the very soul of honor, and his habits have always been exemplary. As to his ability, no one who knows him will for a moment doubt that. I regard him as the fullest man and readiest debater in the district; and while he is not a professional politician, he is well posted in the science of government and the needs of the people. He came up from the people, and is one of them. He knows their needs, and is in full sympathy and interest with them; and above all, the masses want him.

If the convention is wise, it will name Scarborough, and we will win against any candidate our enemies can name.

FOR CONGRESS IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

There are several candidates for Congress in this district already announced. This is said to indicate more than a mere desire for the office, which pays only \$5,000 a year. There must be a real issue between the different candidates because talk of removal from office in North Carolina after only one term of service is unheard of before. The Farmers' Alliance has inaugurated a reform to the effect that every candidate must tell what he proposes to do and even how he proposes to do it. Some candidates have satisfied certain leading Democrats in the Alliance that they propose to vary the financial policy of the present incumbent in Congress, and on this account such candidates are receiving support from such Democrats. What I want to suggest is that the views of the various candidates be made public, so that we outside Democrats shall not have to vote in the dark. Orthodox upon the financial issues now before the people is of far more importance than any man's endorsement or nomination, or election. No leader of the people can now be excused for not having a definite financial policy. Let him tell it and let us, the voters, see if it accords with our own. There is no serious demand for mere class representation in Congress or elsewhere except where it is supposed that some classes have been discriminated against. A lawyer who is the best advocate of the best financial principles is still the best candidate we can have. His education and experience in the laws of his country have given him the best opportunities if he has availed himself of them.

If he has avoided entangling alliances with corporations, if he has faithfully echoed the complaint of the people about matters which touch them most deeply, he is and will ever be their favored candidate, except when temporarily they are swayed by some short-lived prejudice. Of late, however, the lawyers have to a greater or lesser extent neglected the education of the people upon financial questions. To a very considerable degree they have been left to take their education in their own hands. We cannot, then, as a class, complain if they should think they now know as much about finances as we do, and put forward candidates not learned in the laws. We are reaping the legitimate fruits of our neglect. Even now if we will take warning we may lead the people in this great movement. If the older lawyers think there are no issues but the negro and the tariff, then the younger ones should take the lead until there shall be no just ground of complaint against any class of our citizens. The people all know that a knowledge of law is no bar to Congress for the farmer who does not immediately upon his election to Congress begin the study of the laws of his country and make himself as much of a lawyer as possible is a fool.

W. J. PEELE.

THE ALLIANCE IN POLITICS.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

I notice an article in your last issue giving five reasons why Hon. E. H. Bunn should be returned to Congress. It is laid down in our platform of principles that where we, the people, which means to us the Democratic party or principles, have good, worthy and competent men as our representatives in high places, who are in accord with and who will work for and support such measures as we deem in the interest of the farmer—then we pledge ourselves as an organization of farmers to uphold, support and retain in office such of our public servants. With these views, and to this end, in May last our Alliance convention in Wake county had prepared a communication propounding several questions on the silver bill, the tariff bill and the sub-treasury bills, now pending before Congress, to our representative, Hon. B. H. Bunn, asking his views and his intentions as to these bills when called upon to vote on them in the House of Representatives. After due consideration, Mr. Bunn replied to all these questions in a frank, manly way giving his views, in full, without reserve. This reply was all that was asked for by the Alliance and was in every way satisfactory, and I, as an Allianceman and honorable man, claim that standing firmly by our declaration of principles—having demanded of one of our servants his views—and these views being all that we could demand, we are bound in all fairness as well as justice to support Mr. Bunn and return him to his seat, as our representative. Mr. Bunn declined to reply to or notice "anonymous letters" in the press, but when called upon by his constituents by and through proper authority, he replied, as was his duty, promptly and satisfactorily, and by this I think he, as well as we, the Alliance, are bound. If we expect honor of our representatives, we must deal honestly with them.

"ALLIANCEMAN."



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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 16th, 1890.

DAILY.

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 50. No. 52.

Lv. Richmond..... 4:00 p.m. 2:30 a.m.

" Burkeville..... 5:00 p.m. 3:30 a.m.

" Keyesville..... 6:00 p.m. 4:30 a.m.

" Danville..... 7:00 p.m. 5:30 a.m.

Ar. Greensboro..... 8:00 p.m. 6:40 a.m.

Lv. Greensboro..... 8:20 p.m. 7:00 p.m.

Ar. Raleigh..... 9:20 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Lv. Raleigh..... 9:40 p.m. 8:20 p.m.

Ar. Greensboro..... 10:40 p.m. 9:20 p.m.

Lv. Winston Salem..... 11:40 p.m. 10:20 p.m.

Ar. Greensboro..... 12:40 p.m. 11:20 a.m.

Ar. Salisbury..... 1:40 p.m. 12:20 p.m.

" Statesville..... 2:40 p.m. 1:20 p.m.

" Asheville..... 3:40 p.m. 2:20 p.m.

" Hot Springs..... 4:40 p.m. 3:20 p.m.

Lv. Salisbury..... 5:40 p.m. 4:20 p.m.

Ar. Charlotte..... 6:40 p.m. 5:20 p.m.

Ar. Columbia..... 7:40 p.m. 6:20 p.m.

" Augusta..... 8:40 p.m. 7:20 p.m.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 51. No. 53.

Lv. Augusta..... 8:40 p.m. 7:20 p.m.

" Columbia..... 9:40 p.m. 8:20 p.m.

Ar. Charlotte..... 10:40 p.m. 9:20 p.m.

Lv. Salisbury..... 11:40 p.m. 10:20 p.m.

Ar. Greensboro..... 12:40 p.m. 11:20 a.m.

Ar. Winston Salem..... 1:40 p.m. 12:20 p.m.

Lv. Salisbury..... 2:40 p.m. 1:20 p.m.

Ar. Greensboro..... 3:40 p.m. 2:20 p.m.

Ar. Asheville..... 4:40 p.m. 3:20 p.m.

" Statesville..... 5:40 p.m. 4:20 p.m.

Ar. Salisbury..... 6:40 p.m. 5:20 p.m.

Lv. Hot Springs..... 7:40 p.m. 6:20 p.m.

Ar. Asheville..... 8:40 p.m. 7:20 p.m.

" Charlotte..... 9:40 p.m. 8:20 p.m.

Ar. Greensboro..... 10:40 p.m. 9:20 p.m.

Ar. Salisbury..... 11:40 p.m. 10:20 p.m.

Ar. Greensboro..... 12:40 p.m. 11:20 a.m.